(v) Using administrative controls to prevent the misadministration of byproduct material; and

(vi) Using emergency procedures to control byproduct material; and

(3) Three years of supervised clinical experience that includes one year in a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association, and an additional two years of clinical experience in therapeutic radiology under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes:

(i) Examining individuals and reviewing their case histories to determine their suitability for brachytherapy treatment, and any limitations or contraindications;

(ii) Selecting the proper brachytherapy sources and dose and method of administration;

(iii) Calculating the dose; and

(iv) Post-administration followup and review of case histories in collaboration with the authorized user.

[51 FR 36951, Oct. 16, 1986, as amended at 59 FR 61786, Dec. 2, 1994]

§ 35.941 Training for ophthalmic use of strontium-90.

Except as provided in § 35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of only strontium-90 for ophthalmic radiotherapy to be a physician who is in the active practice of therapeutic radiology or ophthalmology, and has had classroom and laboratory training in basic radioisotope handling techniques applicable to the use of strontium-90 for ophthalmic radiotherapy, and a period of supervised clinical training in ophthalmic radiotherapy as follows:

(a) 24 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:

(1) Radiation physics and instrumentation;

(2) Radiation protection;

(3) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and

(4) Radiation biology;

(b) Supervised clinical training in ophthalmic radiotherapy under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes the use of strontium-90 for the ophthalmic treatment of five individuals that includes:

(1) Examination of each individual to be treated;

(2) Calculation of the dose to be administered;

(3) Administration of the dose; and

(4) Followup and review of each individual's case history.

§ 35.950 Training for use of sealed sources for diagnosis.

Except as provided in § 35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a sealed source in a device listed in § 35.500 to be a physician, dentist, or podiatrist who:

(a) Is certified in:

(1) Radiology, diagnostic radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology;

(2) Nuclear medicine by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine;

(3) Diagnostic radiology or radiology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; or

(4) Nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; or

(b) Has had 8 hours of classroom and laboratory training in basic radioisotope handling techniques specifically applicable to the use of the device that includes:

(1) Radiation physics, mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity, and instrumentation;

(2) Radiation biology;

(3) Radiation protection; and

(4) Training in the use of the device for the uses requested.

[51 FR 36951, Oct. 16, 1986, as amended at 59 FR 61786, Dec. 2, 1994]

§ 35.960 Training for teletherapy.

Except as provided in § 35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a sealed source listed in § 35.600 in a teletherapy unit to be a physician who:

(a) Is certified in:

(1) Radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology;

(2) Radiation oncology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology;